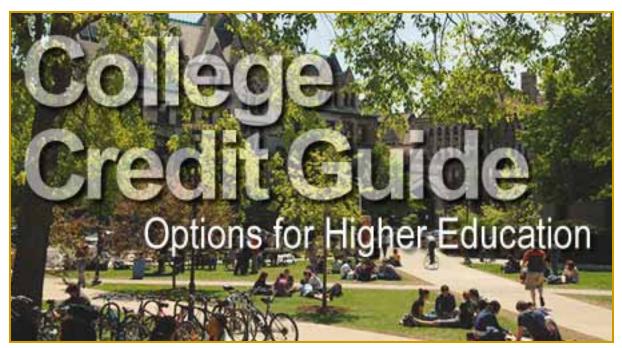
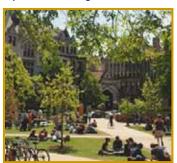
FOR POST STAKEHOLDERS



CONTENTS

| 1 | <u>Introduction</u> | ′ |
|---|--------------------------------------|----|
| | | |
| 2 | Being a Student | |
| 3 | Colleges & Universities | 5 |
| 4 | Certificates & Degrees | 8 |
| 5 | College Credit, Units & Alternatives | 10 |
| 6 | POST Courses Bearing College Credit | 13 |
| 7 | Specific Example Programs | 14 |
| | Appendix: URL References | 15 |



Introduction

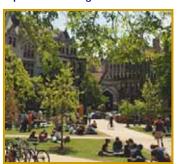
Higher education is a cornerstone of all professions. To further POST's mission "to enhance the professionalism of law enforcement in serving its communities," this guide provides information for POST stakeholders pursuing higher education.

POST training is primarily designed to provide law enforcement personnel with the information, techniques, and training needed to provide public safety to a diverse state. As such, most POST courses carry some college credit as they involve instruction and testing that result in specific learning outcomes. However, the majority of these college credits are at the lower division level frequently associated with trade or vocational education.

Earning your degree

To earn a degree at most institutions, general education courses (such as math and English) must be taken in addition to humanities courses (history, literature, modern languages, etc.) and natural or social science courses (physics or psychology, respectively). Therefore, as a POST stakeholder pursuing a degree, you will need to identify additional courses of study (beyond those associated with POST training) in order to complete your degree.

This guide will help identify institutions, programs, and courses to assist POST stakeholders achieve their goal. Although this resource is not a definitive text, nor a complete repository for all things academic, it does provide guidance and links to certificate programs; associate, bachelor, and graduate programs; and outline many of the avenues to higher education.



Being a student

There are many good reasons to be a student and to pursue higher education. Setting aside time to think through these reasons; to reflect on goals, objectives, priorities, and opportunities; and to plan for the best options will make the experience most rewarding.

The following information provides a number of generally simple, but very important factors to consider.

Cost

Choose your institution and program thoughtfully. Public institutions generally cost far less than private institutions. Many employers and associations offer tuition assistance, reimbursement, or scholarships. Think about the groups you belong to and check to see what kind of funding might be available.

Do you qualify for financial aid? When identifying a college or program, check to see if you qualify for financial aid. There are many programs available covering nearly every category of student: first generation college students, returning students, students with dependents, and so forth. Financial aid programs support most students, not just those who are commonly thought to be "in need."

If after your research you find that you still do not have enough funding to cover your chosen educational path, student loans are always available. Student loans are generally low interest and do not require repayment until your program of study is complete. A simple Google® search like this one for student loan financial aid can provide a wealth of information and options.

See the following page for additional financial aid information.

2

Additional financial aid

Other financial aid items to consider include:

- Veteran's Assistance Most Continuing Education programs are approved for training of veterans. Refer to the <u>GI Bill website</u> or your specific college for more information.
- Tax Credits If you are enrolled in an eligible degree or certificate program
 or taking courses to acquire or improve job skills, you may qualify for a Hope
 Scholarship or the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit.
 - Hope Scholarship Available only to students in the first two years of postsecondary education who are enrolled at least half time in an eligible program. Consult IRS Publication 970 or your tax advisor for additional information.
 - 2) Lifetime Learning Tax Credit Available to students at all educational and enrollment levels who are enrolled at an eligible educational institution. The tax credit is based on the amount of qualified tuition and fees, less grants and other tax-free educational assistance, and the taxpayer's modified adjusted gross income. Consult <u>IRS Publication 970</u> or your tax advisor for additional information.

Additional link: IRS frequently asked questions about the above tax credit programs.

On campus or online?

Campus settings offer many benefits, such as libraries, personal advising, and student networking opportunities. However, campuses may also necessitate a commute and specific hours of *operation*. Online programs delivered through a "virtual campus" can eliminate the need to commute and provide flexibility to accommodate shift work or the demands of family life. Consider looking for a nearby campus that also offers online courses and you may be able to capitalize on the benefits of both options.

Class formats & system schedules

Traditional: College courses are typically offered in a Tuesday/Thursday or Monday/Wednesday/Friday format (or any other combination of days, although less common). The courses are taught over a 15- to 18-week semester or 8- to 12-week quarter or trimester. Depending on the format (1, 2 or 3 sessions per week) and the system (semester, quarter, or trimester), classes run between 50 minutes and 4 hours each. Successful students will earn 2 to 4 units (or credits) upon completing each course. Under the <u>Carnegie Unit</u> (AKA Student Hour) standard, students earn one unit (or credit) for every 12 to 16 hours of classroom instruction.

Intensive: The intensive class format generally involves 4- to 8-hour periods of instruction and may deliver a 3-unit course in just one week. The clear benefit is the ability to complete a course in a more condensed period of time with fewer sessions. The obvious challenge is the assimilation of what is traditionally several months' worth of information and course-work in that more intensive, condensed period of time. Many colleges offer intensive evening and/or weekend courses that still require fewer sessions than the traditional format, but allow some time between classes for students to absorb information.

Consider your options and what format will best meet your needs. Many individuals miss opportunities to finish college because of assumptions about course scheduling. In today's higher education environment, schedules may be designed to meet almost every need.

Applying

Many departments in colleges and universities have daunting application processes. Others do not. These requirements vary depending on the institution, the program, and the person applying.

A first-time student applying to any program at a **premier institution** like <u>Stanford University</u> or the <u>University</u> of <u>California</u>, <u>Berkeley</u> can expect a very competitive and arduous process involving many pages of forms, a personal essay, test scores, and letters of reference. Conversely, a student beginning at nearly any **community college** can (generally speaking) simply enroll in courses. In between these extremes are many other options like the <u>University of Phoenix</u>, a **private institution** that has programs oriented toward working adults, or the <u>California State University</u> system, with its primary mission to "provide access to higher education" for Californians.

Find the website for the institution you are interested in and look for a link to "admission" (*admissions*) or "students" (*prospective*). There you should find specifics about their processes. Also consider calling and speaking with a student advisor or admissions counselor. Colleges employ these individuals to provide information and help people make good decisions about higher education. Take advantage of these resources. The following links provide more information and resources to consider:

- Apply to College Articles & Advice
- Search for and Apply to Colleges Online

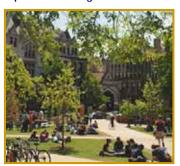
4

Advice for Adult Students

Other useful links

The following links provide additional information in choosing colleges and funding:

- <u>USNews.com America's Best Colleges 2009</u> Provides a ranking of many colleges and universities across the country.
- <u>College Funding Resources from CNNMoney</u> Provides information on funding college.



Colleges & universities

Colleges and universities are diverse institutions. No matter which one you may wish to attend, you need to carefully assess their profiles.

Below are relevant links to help you identify key factors, including accreditation, community colleges, and major institutions.

Accreditation

There are six primary regional accrediting associations that govern or certify educational institutions in the United States:

- 1) Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools
- 2) New England Association of Schools and Colleges
- 3) North Central Association of Colleges and Schools
- 4) Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges
- 5) Southern Association of Schools and Colleges
- 6) Western Association of Schools and Colleges

5

It is recommended that you verify that your chosen institution is accredited by one of these associations. There are a number of other accrediting bodies; however, not all are universally recognized. The U.S. Department of Education maintains a database of accredited postsecondary institutions and programs. This database is a useful starting point to verify that a college or program of interest to you is academically recognized. (Note: POST does not recognize degrees granted by unaccredited institutions.) Each of the accrediting associations maintains a list of the institutions they have accredited. California institutions are accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges (WASC) (and some other accrediting bodies, as mentioned above).

Start your research with the <u>U.S. Department of Education database of accredited postsecondary institutions</u>. Thereafter, use the above links to take you directly to the website of each of the primary regional accrediting associations.

California community colleges

There are 109 community college campuses in California. The <u>California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office website</u> can provide a great deal of information about the system. Click this link to <u>locate a campus</u> near you.

Community colleges generally offer **certificate programs** and **associate degrees** (AA or AS). They are generally the most easily accessible and affordable way to pursue higher education. *Additional link:* California Community Colleges FAQs.

State of California colleges & universities

California has the largest **public education system** in the world. In addition to the community college system, there is the California State University system and the University of California system. The <u>California State University</u> (CSU) system is made up of 23 campuses. *Additional link:* Important information about <u>transferring</u> into one of the CSU campuses.

The following links describe – each campus:

- 1) California State University Bakersfield
- 2) California State University Channel Islands
- 3) California State University Chico
- 4) California State University Dominguez Hills
- 5) California State University East Bay
- 6) California State University Fresno
- 7) California State University Fullerton
- 8) Humboldt State University
- 9) California State University Long Beach
- 10) California State University Los Angeles
- 11) California Maritime Academy
- 12) California State University Monterey Bay
- 13) California State University Northridge
- 14) California State Polytechnic University Pomona
- 15) California State University Sacramento
- 16) <u>California State University San Bernardino</u>
- 17) San Diego State University
- 18) San Francisco State University
- 19) San Jose State University
- 20) California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo
- 21) California State University San Marcos
- 22) Sonoma State University
- 23) California State University Stanislaus

The <u>University of California</u> (UC) system is comprised of 10 campuses listed below. *Additional link:* Information about selecting the right UC campus for you.

- 1) Berkeley
- 2) Davis
- 3) Irvine
- 4) Los Angeles
- 5) Merced
- 6) Riverside
- 7) San Diego
- 8) San Francisco
- 9) Santa Barbara
- 10) Santa Cruz

Additional colleges & universities in California

There are over 70 private colleges and universities based in California. Additionally, many institutions based in other states have campuses in California. The following links can help you identify and explore these institutions and their websites:

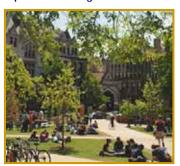
- The Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities
- · California Colleges and Universities
- CaliforniaColleges.edu "The official source for college and career planning..."

Other U.S. colleges & universities

Other institutions may offer distance, limited residency, or online programs. The following links provide information to help you identify colleges and programs of interest:

- <u>U.S. Universities, by State</u> (provided by the University of Texas, Austin)
- Colleges and Universities in the United States
- <u>List of American Institutions of Higher Education</u>

7



Certificates & degrees

Understanding the various certificate programs and academic degrees offered by particular institutions can help direct the goal for higher education.

This section provides general information regarding certificate programs, specific degrees, major areas of study, and links for further details.

Certificate programs

Nearly all trade schools and colleges/universities offer certificate programs in various subjects. The regular basic academy program at many community colleges is part of a certificate program. Other certificate programs exist in subjects like human resources, Spanish, technology, or management. Certificate programs generally stand alone, but can be part of a degree program. Certificate programs usually consist of 12 to 20 semester units of coursework, although some may be more.

Types of academic degrees (as defined by Wikipedia)

<u>Associate's Degree</u> – Awarded by community colleges, junior colleges, business colleges, and some bachelor's degree-granting colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study usually lasting two years.

<u>Bachelor's Degree</u> – An undergraduate academic degree awarded for a course or major that generally lasts for 3, 4, or, in some cases and countries, 5 or 6 years.

<u>Master's Degree</u> – A graduate academic degree awarded after the completion of a program of 1 to 3 years in duration.

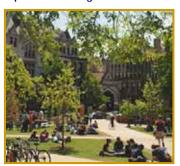
<u>Other Academic Degrees</u> – There are many other types of academic degrees. These include research degrees such as the *doctor of philosophy* (**Ph.D**.); professional degrees, such as the *juris doctor* (**J.D**); and professional doctorates such as the *medical doctor* (**M.D.**)

8

Concentration & majors

Nearly all trade schools and colleges/universities offer certificate programs in various subjects. The regular basic academy program at many community colleges is part of a certificate program. Other certificate programs exist in subjects like human resources, Spanish, technology, or management. Certificate programs generally stand alone, but can be part of a degree program. Certificate programs usually consist of 12 to 20 semester units of coursework, although some may be more.

The *Princeton Review* provides this online tool to help you <u>research majors and concentrations</u> to better understand what they constitute.



College credit, units & alternatives

The processes for administering college credits and tracking related information and requirements are necessary to earning that certificate or diploma.

This section describes the various elements that are key to understanding how these processes are administered.

Lower division upper division & graduate credits

Lower division courses are often numbered 001–199* (i.e., English 101) and generally refer to basic or foundational courses that are usually part of an <u>undergraduate</u> student's first two years of study. All community college units are lower division.

Upper division courses are typically numbered 200-499* and generally refer to culminating undergraduate courses — those taken in years three and four.

Graduate courses are usually numbered 500* and up and refer to advanced courses for <u>graduate</u> students (master's degree or doctoral).

Transferring units & articulation

Transferring units is the process of having one institution give you credit for coursework completed at another institution; most commonly, students at a community college "transfer units" to a college or university where they pursue an undergraduate degree. The California State University (CSU) has developed "Lower Division Transfer Patterns" to assist students in planning their degree path with transfer credits.

^{*}Because a three digit course numbering system does not usually meet the needs of an institution of higher education, which might offer well more than 1000 courses, course numbers may be 4–9 digits (or more) and include numbers and letters, reflecting terms, sections, departments, or other information. It may be necessary to refer to a course description to determine the course level.

<u>Articulation</u> is the process of determining how coursework earned at one institution fits, or fulfills requirements, at another institution where credit is being transferred. <u>ASSIST</u> is an online student-transfer information system that shows how course credits earned at one public California college or university can be applied when transferred to another. ASSIST is the official repository of articulation for California's public colleges and universities and provides the most accurate and up-to-date information about student transfer in California.

The articulation and transfer policy of a university is very important if you have earned credits through prior coursework and want to use those credits toward a degree. Be sure to locate and read the policy at any institution you consider. Most institutions have a cap on the number of transfer units allowed. Additionally, many institutions will not allow transfer of units that cannot be articulated. For example, if you took a course in forensic pathology, but are pursuing a degree in sociology at a college that does not offer forensics courses, you may not be able to transfer the units from the pathology course into your degree program. Not being able to transfer units can lengthen your time to graduation

College credit banks

"A credit bank is a program sponsored by a university that takes all of your past courses, test scores, and employment records and puts them together on a single transcript."

Make sure that any program or credit bank you select is accredited and sponsored by a reputable school. Some suggestions include:

- Excelsior College Credit Bank
- Thomas Edison State College Credit Transfer
- Charter Oak State College Credit Registry

"Academic residency" requirements

Most colleges and universities have an academic residency requirement that mandates a certain minimum number of units that have to be earned at their school in order to earn their degree. For example, a college might require you earn at least 30 units of your 120-unit bachelor's degree at their institution. Be sure to check the policy at your college of choice.

¹ http://distancelearn.about.com/od/nontraditionalcredit/a/creditbank.htm

Alternatives to campus classrooms

There are many ways to earn college credit and a degree. Here are some alternatives to the traditional classroom.

Online / Distance Education – Many colleges and universities across the country offer online or limited residency degree programs. The following links can help you identify one that meets your needs:

- · Peterson's
- eLearners.com
- WorldWideLearn

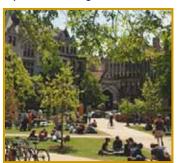
Exams for Credit – If you have already studied or otherwise gained significant knowledge about an academic subject, you may want to consider taking a challenge exam to get college credit for your knowledge. Many institutions accept passage of the following exams/programs for credit:

- College Level Examination Program (CLEP)
- GRE Subject Tests
- DANTES Military Exams

Credit for Prior Learning / Assessment / Challenges — Several institutions highlight their ability to provide college credit for "prior learning," which may be on-the-job learning, or learning that occurred in a course that was not accredited. While these are usually labeled "non-traditional" means for acquiring credit, many traditional colleges will allow you to produce a curriculum that you undertook and assess it for credit. Additional link: Overview article, "College Isn't Just for Kids".

Also research the following institutions that are well known for these programs:

- Charter Oak State College Lifelong Learning Portfolio
- Endicott College
- Excelsior College Criminal Justice Training Assessment



POST courses bearing college credit

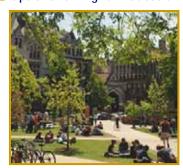
As mentioned in the introduction, the majority of POST-certified courses have college credit associated with them. Most of these credits are lower division.

This section lists some of the POST courses that have upper division or graduate credit associated with them.

Specialized training

<u>Delinquency Control Institute (DCI)</u> – A 240-hour (6 week) POST Plan IV course offered on campus at the <u>University of Southern California</u>, Los Angeles (Center for the Administration of Justice, <u>School of Policy, Planning and Development</u>). DCI provides specialized training for law enforcement professionals and others working with youth to prevent and control/correct juvenile offenders and to improve the total justice system. Up to 12 units (upper division/graduate) are associated with this course. *Additional link:* <u>POST Catalog listing</u>.

<u>Management Course</u> – A 104-hour mandated course (<u>Regulation 1005</u>) designed to assist supervisors transitioning to middle managers. This course must be completed within 12 months of promoting or being appointed to a middle management position. Up to 6 units (upper division/graduate) are associated with this course, *depending on the presenter*.



Specific example programs

Four good reasons for selecting particular programs:

- 1) Applicability to law enforcement
- 2) Ease of access
- 3) Flexibility
- 4) Uniqueness

The following is a partial list of programs which meet the above criteria. (Inclusion or exclusion of a program here does not indicate any endorsement, preference, or bias — pro or con — on the part of POST.)

Five examples, on and off campus

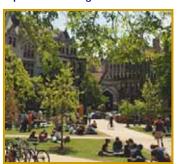
The <u>California State University</u>, <u>Long Beach</u> – <u>Department of Professional Studies</u> offers the following programs in alternative formats (online/distance learning):

- Bachelor of Science Degree in Occupational Studies
- Master of Science Degree in Emergency Services Administration

The <u>California State University</u>, <u>Long Beach</u> – <u>Department of Criminal Justice</u> offers the following campus programs:

- Bachelor of Science in Criminal Justice
- Minor in Criminal Justice
- Master's Degree in Criminal Justice

Boston University offers a Master of Criminal Justice degree online.



URL references

Below is a complete list in alphabetical order of the URLs corresponding to the links shown within this guide.

| Link | URL |
|--|---|
| Advice for Adult Students | http://www.ecampustours.com/collegeplanning/gettingstarted/adviceforadultstudents.htm |
| American Institutions of Higher Education, List of | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_colleges_and_universities_in_the_United_States |
| Apply to College – Articles & Advice | http://www.collegeboard.com/student/apply/index.html |
| Articulation | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Articulation_%28education%29 |
| ASSIST | http://www.assist.org/ |
| Associate's Degree | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associate%27s_degree |
| Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities | http://www.aiccu.edu/Compare/links.asp |
| Bachelor's Degree | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachelor%27s_degree |
| Bachelor of Science Degree in Occupational Studies (CSU, Long Beach) | http://www.uces.csulb.edu/Extension/CourseSchedule/ProgramDescription.aspx?FieldD=79&TopicID=103&group_number=224&group_version=1&menu_id=1 |
| California Colleges and Universities | http://www.50states.com/college/calif.htm |
| CaliforniaColleges.edu | http://www.californiacolleges.edu/ |
| California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office website | http://www.cccco.edu/ |
| California Community Colleges FAQs | http://www.cccco.edu/SystemOffice/FrequentlyAskedQuestionsColleges/tabid/858/Default.aspx |
| California Maritime Academy | http://www.csum.edu/ |
| California Polytechnic State University – San Luis Obispo | http://www.calpoly.edu/ |
| California State Polytechnic University – Pomona | http://www.csupomona.edu/ |

| Link | URL |
|--|---|
| California State University: | http://www.calstate.edu/ |
| • <u>Bakersfield</u> | http://www.csub.edu/ |
| Channel Islands | http://www.csuci.edu/ |
| • Chico | http://www.csuchico.edu/ |
| Dominguez Hills | http://www.csudh.edu/ |
| • East Bay | http://www.csueastbay.edu/ |
| • Fresno | http://www.csufresno.edu/ |
| • <u>Fullerton</u> | http://www.fullerton.edu/ |
| Monterey Bay | http://www.csumb.edu/ |
| Long Beach | http://www.csulb.edu/ |
| Los Angeles | http://www.calstatela.edu/ |
| Monterey Bay | http://www.csumb.edu/ |
| • <u>Northridge</u> | http://www.csun.edu/ |
| • <u>Sacramento</u> | http://www.csus.edu/ |
| San Bernardino | http://www.csusb.edu/ |
| • San Marcos | http://www.csusm.edu/ |
| • <u>Stanislaus</u> | http://www.csustan.edu/ |
| Carnegie Unit | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Unit_and_Student_Hour |
| <u>Charter Oak State College –</u> <u>Credit Registry</u> | http://www.charteroak.edu/Current/Programs/creditregistry.cfm |
| Charter Oak State College – Lifelong Learning Portfolio | http://www.charteroak.edu/Current/Programs/Portfolio/ |
| College Funding – Resources from CNNMoney | http://money.cnn.com/pf/college/ |
| College Level Examination Program (CLEP) | http://www.collegeboard.com/student/testing/clep/about.html |
| Colleges and Universities in the United States | http://www.50states.com/college/ |
| DANTES Military Exams | http://www.dantes.doded.mil/Dantes_web/DANTESHOME.asp |
| Delinquency Control Institute (DCI) | http://www.usc.edu/schools/sppd/programs/special/dci/ |
| Department of Professional Studies (CSU, Long Beach) | http://www.csulb.edu/colleges/chhs/departments/prof/ |
| eLearners.com | http://www.csulb.edu/colleges/chhs/departments/prof/ |
| Endicott College | http://www.csulb.edu/colleges/chhs/departments/prof/ |
| Excelsior College – Credit Bank | https://www.excelsior.edu/portal/page?_pageid=57,46005&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL |
| Excelsior College – Criminal Justice Training Assessment | https://www.excelsior.edu/portal/page?_pageid=57,46798&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL |
| GI Bill website | http://www.gibill.va.gov/ |
| | |

| Link | URL |
|---|--|
| Google® | http://www.google.com/ |
| Graduate (credits) | http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/graduate |
| GRE Subject Tests | http://www.ets.org/vgn-ext-templating/v/?vgnextoid=efc42d3631df4010VgnVCM10000022f95190RCRD&vgnextchannel=cfd946f1674f4010VgnVCM10000022f95190RCRD |
| Humboldt State University | http://www.humboldt.edu/ |
| IRS frequently asked questions | http://www.irs.gov/faqs/content/0,,id=200041,00.html |
| IRS Publication 970 | http://www.irs.gov/publications/p970/ |
| Locate a campus | http://www.cccco.edu/LinkClick.aspx?link=643&tabid=189 |
| Master's Degree in Criminal Justice (CSU, Long Beach) | http://www.csulb.edu/colleges/chhs/departments/cj/degrees/masters/index.htm |
| Master of Criminal Justice (Boston University) | http://www.bu.edu/online/online_programs/graduate_degree/master_criminal_justice/ |
| Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools | http://www.msache.org/ |
| Minor in Criminal Justice (USC, Long Beach) | http://www.csulb.edu/colleges/chhs/departments/cj/degrees/minor/index.htm |
| New England Association of Schools and Colleges | http://www.neasc.org/ |
| North Central Association of Colleges and Schools | http://www.northcentralassociation.org/ |
| Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges | http://www.nwccu.org/ |
| Lower Division Transfer Patterns | http://www.calstate.edu/acadaff/ldtp/ |
| Management Course (POST) | http://www.post.ca.gov/training/cld/management.asp |
| Master's Degree | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master%27s_degree |
| Other Academic Degrees | http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Academic_major |
| Overview article, "College Isn't Just for Kids" | http://www.geteducated.com/articles/collegecredit.asp |
| Peterson's (online/distance education) | http://www.petersons.com/distancelearning/code/search.asp?sponsor |
| POST Catalog listing | http://post.ca.gov/Publications/Course_Catalog/UcSoCalifdelinquencyControlllist.asp |
| Regulation 1005 | http://www.post.ca.gov/regulations/doc/section_b.doc |
| Research majors and concentrations | http://www.post.ca.gov/regulations/doc/section_b.doc |
| San Diego State University | http://www.sdsu.edu/ |
| San Francisco State University | http://www.sfsu.edu/ |
| San Jose State University | http://www.sjsu.edu/ |
| School of Policy, Planning and Development | http://www.usc.edu/schools/sppd/ |
| Search for and Apply to Colleges Online | http://www.petersons.com/college_apps.asp |

| Sonoma State University h Southern Association of Schools and Colleges | http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/admissions/undergrad_adm/selecting_camp.html http://www.sonoma.edu/ http://www.sacs.org/ http://stanford.edu/ |
|--|---|
| Southern Association of Schools and Colleges | http://www.sacs.org/ |
| Schools and Colleges | |
| Stanford University h | http://stanford.edu/ |
| | |
| Student loan financial aid h | http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=student+loan+financial+aid&btnG=Search |
| University of California: | http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/ |
| • <u>Berkeley</u> h | http://www.berkeley.edu/ |
| • <u>Davis</u> h | http://www.ucdavis.edu/ |
| • <u>Irvine</u> h | http://www.uci.edu/ |
| • Los Angeles h | http://www.ucla.edu/ |
| • <u>Merced</u> h | http://www.ucmerced.edu/ |
| • <u>Riverside</u> h | http://www.ucmerced.edu/ |
| • <u>San Diego</u> h | http://www.ucsd.edu/ |
| San Francisco h | http://www.ucsf.edu/ |
| Santa Barbara h | http://www.ucsb.edu/ |
| Santa Cruz h | http://www.ucsc.edu/ |
| Thomas Edison State h | http://www.tesc.edu/ |
| Transferring (credits) | http://www.csumentor.edu/planning/transfer/ |
| Undergraduate (credits) | http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/undergraduate |
| University of Phoenix h | http://www.phoenix.edu/ |
| University of Southern h | http://www.usc.edu/ |
| | http://colleges.usnews.rankingsandreviews.com/usnews/edu/college/rankings/rankindex_brief.php |
| U.S. Department of Education had adabase of accredited postsecondary institutions. | http://ope.ed.gov/accreditation/ |
| U.S. Universities, by State h | http://www.utexas.edu/world/univ/state/ |
| Western Association of Schools hand Colleges | http://www.wascweb.org/ |
| WorldWideLearn h | http://www.worldwidelearn.com/ |